

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 5, 1912

NUMBER 1

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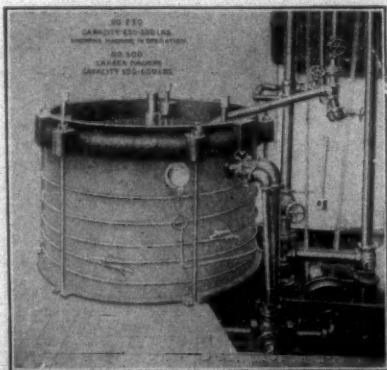
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 4

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 5, 1912

NUMBER 1

## *English Cotton Goods Trade*

Extract from Report of Commercial Agent J. M. Hause

**T**HE phenomenal success of hundreds of small cotton mills in England may be largely attributed to low capitalization as well as to scientific management.

The system of renting room and power is a common one. An experienced manufacturer with limited funds in this way finds an opportunity for manufacturing cottons, and is as well equipped as in the American mill of the same size with several times as much capital.

Erecting buildings and equipping them with power has proved, after years of experience, a safe investment. A landowner with idle money will readily erect and equip the desired buildings for a limited company or individual in preference to buying stock in mills. The customary rental based on 45s. (\$10.95) per loom and £100 (\$486.65) per slasher, per annum, insures to the owner of the structure a fair return on the investment, and is less expensive to the manufacturer than owning buildings and power, especially if operating on limited means. This method is more generally practiced in weaving than in any other process of manufacturing, although numerous spinning mills are operated under this plan.

The owner of buildings and power guarantees facilities to operate any given number of looms 60 hours a week with a speed of 220 picks per minute.

The manufacturer employs a manager (the only salaried man in the plant), who having a wide acquaintance among mill operatives, employs for a 1,000-loom plant, 15 overseers, agreeing to give each a certain percentage of the earnings of each weaver under his charge. The overseer in turn employs experienced weavers for the plant, say 250 men and women, with an average of 4 looms to the weaver.

Suppose it is decided to make one of the standard print cloths, 32 inches wide, 64 by 64, using 38s warp and 44s filling. According to the standard wage schedule the "weaving wage" or price to be paid weavers would be 66 cents per piece of

116 trade or "long stick" yards of 36 1-2 inches each. This construction requires per piece 7.83 pounds warp and 7.2 pounds filling, allowing 5 per cent for waste. He goes to the yarn merchant, who in July, 1911, would have charged him 24 cents a pound for 38s warp and 23 cents a pound for 44s filling. All other expenses—above yarn, waste, space and power rental, and weaving wage—including manager's salary, wages of overseers, and general help, supplies, repairs, etc., work out at five-eighths of the weaving wage.

The goods being practically ready for market the manufacturer goes to the "goods agent" who effects the sale. This is frequently done even before the mill is started or the yarns purchased. In this way it is known exactly what each piece or pound of goods will cost, and how much profit is being made each working day.

Such a system eliminates two-thirds of the average American mill cost in the way of operatives' houses, plants, grounds, etc., therefore less gross profits are necessary to pay dividends.

In or near towns where such a plant is operated live several thousand working people who find employment in various plants of a similar nature residing in houses owned by entirely different people, the means and methods of renting being of no concern to the operator.

Such a system necessitates very little working capital, as the manufacturer can deliver his goods in Manchester and receive payment the following day by discounting his invoice 4 per cent. Or he may sell his goods direct to the shipper and receive payment in 10 days from the date of invoice, less 2 1-2 per cent. The operatives, working under a scale of uniform wages agreed upon by the weavers' union and mill owners, have little or no desire to move about—as is the case with the American mill operative—and therefore spends many years in the employ of one mill.

The larger production, of course, shows the better marginal profit. The owner is assured of his profit

because his overseers' income is based on the weavers' earnings. Therefore, employer and overseers work hand in hand to see that each loom runs 220 picks per minute of the working day and the full capacity of the loom is obtained. It is seldom necessary for the owner or manager to criticize the overseer for lack of production in his department, the overseer and the weaver being vitally interested in every machine doing its best. Such a system can hardly be improved upon and leaves little ground for speculation.

There is a tendency of late years to concentrate interests—notwithstanding the success attained by small mills—by grouping a number of small concerns under one management, rather than building large individual plants, which seems most profitable under local conditions. In this respect the Fine Cotton Spinners' Association leads the British Empire with 100 mills, having in the aggregate 4,000,000 spindles. Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., of Preston, with 7,500 looms and 250,000 spindles, is the largest single firm of cotton manufacturers in England.

Cheap skilled labor and atmospheric conditions play important parts in the low cost of Lancashire textile production. Old men who have spent their lives at the loom, following fathers before them may be seen at work in the mills with their son and grandsons. With such experience and with the technical training now being given, the English mill operative of today tends naturally to a higher degree of efficiency than is to be expected from the farm hand fresh from the fields as found in American mills.

The concentration of industries engaged in the various parts of the process of manufacturing of cotton, cotton mill machinery, and requisites facilitates this great English industry. A world-wide market at the door where a day's production may be sold for net cash; where any number of pieces of goods may be finished to order; where materials, from raw cotton to the smallest part

of a machine, may be had on an hour's notice, all go to make up a system that has required many generations to perfect.

It has been stated that to some extent the Lancashire manufacturing industry does not keep up-to-date in equipment. It is true to-day that some mills hoist a bale of cotton from a dray to the opening room on the top floor by a hand pulley, and say they do it because their grandfathers did it, but most of them unload it by an electrical apparatus because it pays.

### **Causes of Success—Handling Export Orders.**

A hundred well-posted manufacturers, on being asked for their ideas of the secrets of success in the trade, will give many different reasons, each one having its peculiar bearing on the ultimate result. In the matter of cotton manufacturing, geographical and atmospheric conditions, cheap skilled labor, specialization, and low interest rates play important parts; of these, England's wonderful banking system is possibly the most important factor in the extension of the country's export trade.

With the financial assistance, small mills are enabled to accept business on forward shipments and long datings that American manufacturers would not consider. Frequently small orders in which there is good profit are booked by the shipper for a house in China or India for the delivery of so many cases per month, covering a period of 6 to 10 months, which trade would not interest American mills.

The order may specify 10 cases each month for 10 months and the manufacturer or agent ships the entire order at once, discounts the documents, and uses the proceeds for additional business.

The manufacturer or agent's bank which is a branch of a London institution, having a branch bank, say, at Shanghai or Hongkong, forwards the bill of lading with a copy of the order to the London bank for credit, which in turn forwards the documents to the bank in China with ad-

(Continued on Page 12)



# Modern Ring Spinning

(Continued from August 22),  
Speed of Rollers in Relation to Roller Setting.—Let it be stated that the drawing or drafting operation is one which cannot be done very quickly and at the same time efficiently. The relative speed of each

ers. There is the consideration the latter method the distance between the front and middle pairs of rollers is generally slightly more than if the front roller is only weighted. The special feature of the middle top roller is that it is self-weighted, which renders it pos-

general practice to set either equal to or just inside the length of staple, especially when spinning fine counts.

Harshness of Cotton in Relation to Roller Settings.—When yarn has to be manufactured from cotton which is harsh to the feel, indicating that the fibres are convoluted to a marked degree, the distance between the nips of the front and the middle pairs of rollers requires to be slightly increased. This is necessary by reason that harsh fibres, in comparison with smooth ones, resist the drawing action of the rollers to a greater degree. The front setting just mentioned may be decreased a trifle when cotton is coming through which "pulls soft," or when the fibres are very smooth.

TABLE I.—ROLLER SETTINGS.

| Example | Diameter of Front Bottom Roller | Diameter of Middle Bottom Roller | Diameter of Front Top Roller, Leather-covered | Diameter of Middle Top Roller, Self-weighted. | Hank Roving, Single | Counts of Yarn Spun, Twist | Distance from Front to Middle Nips | Gauge for Top Rollers | Gauge for Bottom Rollers |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
|         | In.                             | In.                              | In.                                           | In.                                           |                     |                            | In.                                | In.                   | In.                      |
| 1       | 1                               | $\frac{3}{4}$                    | $1\frac{1}{2}$                                | $\frac{3}{4}$                                 | 2-5                 | 10's to 18's               | $1\frac{1}{2}$                     | $\frac{1}{2}$         | $\frac{1}{2}$            |
| 2       | 1                               | $\frac{3}{4}$                    | $1\frac{1}{2}$                                | $\frac{3}{4}$                                 | 3                   | 18's " 24's                | $1\frac{3}{4}$                     | $\frac{1}{2}$         | $\frac{1}{2}$            |
| 3       | 1                               | $\frac{3}{4}$                    | $1\frac{1}{2}$                                | $\frac{3}{4}$                                 | 4                   | 24's " 32's                | $1\frac{1}{2}$                     | $\frac{3}{4}$         | $\frac{1}{2}$            |

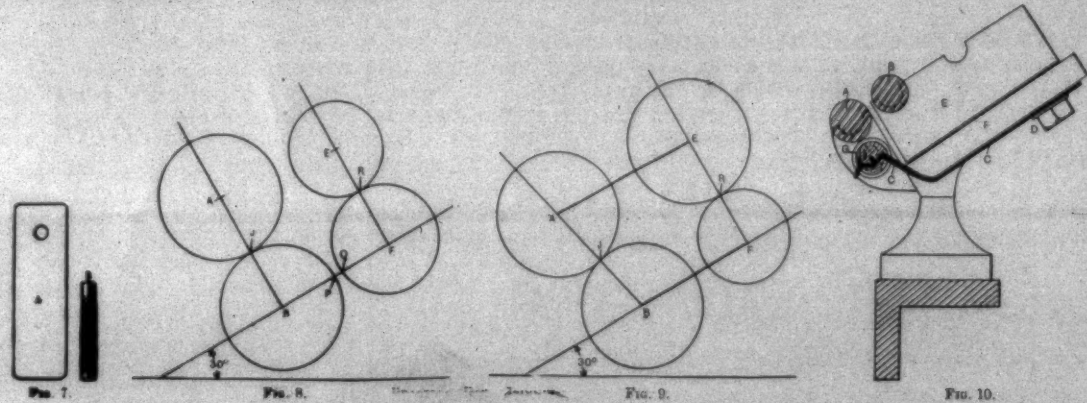
line of rollers must be such as will permit the drawing action to be accomplished as perfectly as possible under the prevailing conditions, to enable an even yarn to be produced. In addition, another important point to bear in mind in reference to the speed of rollers is that of obtaining the maximum production. Rollers revolving more rapidly must have wider settings to enable the forward pair of rollers to draw the front ends of the fibres from the mass of fibres, some of which are held by the adjacent pair of rollers nearer the back of the frame, without weakening or breaking the fibres. This wider setting, which mainly applies to the first and second pairs of rollers, is also necessary so as to give sufficient time and space for the fibres to be drawn past one another. In the case of slowly revolving rollers, the reverse will of course apply, and on account of their slow speed this fact enables the rollers to be closer set and yet permit the drawing action to be satisfactorily accomplished. To prevent any misunderstanding it must be noted that the rates just given; must not be taken to infer that the front pair of rollers should be set to a greater distance from the middle rollers; than the middle from the back roll-

ers, so that the fibres are easier to draw than in the case of the very slight draft between the middle and back pairs of rollers.

Method of Weighting Rollers and the Effect on Roller Setting.—It is the general practice now to have the middle and back top rollers on a ring frame selfweighted, and the

sible for the front roller to be set slightly closer to the middle roller, as the latter is a light roller. This permits of regular and even drawing of the cotton fibres from beneath or away from the middle roller, and in some cases the setting is just inside the length of staple. Another advantage which

Method of Calculating Thickness of a Roller Gauge.—In order to set the rollers satisfactorily, there must be perfect parallelism existing between all the rollers along the entire length, and also the correct distance between the nips and centres of the rollers. To offset these requirements a gauge of suitable



front top rollers dead-weighted. The front top rollers are leather-covered, while the middle and back top rollers are not covered, and are known by the designation "solid polished iron rollers." There are, however, frames working with all three lines of top rollers leather-covered, and all lever weighted. In

might be mentioned is the fact that roller laps will not be so apt to form around the bottom middle roller, and as this roller is to some extent out of sight, it is rather an important advantage. It is also convenient to mention here that on roving frames and mules with self-weighted middle and back top rollers, it is the

thickness must be used. Roller gauges should preferably be constructed of brass, as this metal is not so liable to damage the flutes of the rollers as a harder metal such as steel. There are various forms of roller gauges in use, one of which is illustrated at A, Fig. 7; while B shows a round peg to insert into the hole in the gauge to provide more convenient handling. Referring to Fig. 8, in which B and F are the front and middle bottom rollers respectively, the thickness of the roller gauge, when the distances apart of the centres and the diameters of the rollers are given, is obviously equal to B F—(B P + Q F). Therefore, assuming the rollers B and F to be in 1 and 3-in. diameter respectively, and that the distance B F must be 1 1-16in., then

$$1 - \left( \frac{1}{16} + \frac{3}{16} \right) = \text{in.} = \text{the gauge thickness.}$$

Inversely, adding together the radii of the rollers B and F and the gauge thickness will give the distance apart of the centres.

A further examination of Fig. 8 demonstrates that the distance between the nips J, R is exactly the same as the distance between the centres of the rollers B, F; but in

TABLE II.—ROLLER SETTINGS.

| Example | Diameter of Front Bottom Roller | Diameter of Middle Bottom Roller | Diameter of Front Top Roller, Leather-covered, Saddle-weighted | Diameter of Middle Top Roller, Leather-covered, Saddle-weighted | Hank Roving          | Counts of Yarn Spun, Twist | Distance from Front to Middle Nips | Gauge for Top Rollers | Gauge for Bottom Rollers |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
|         | In.                             | In.                              | In.                                                            | In.                                                             |                      |                            | In.                                | In.                   | In.                      |
| 1       | 1                               | $\frac{3}{4}$                    | 1                                                              | 1                                                               | 0-8 Intermediate     | 3-5's to 8's               | $1\frac{1}{2}$                     | $\frac{1}{2}$         | $\frac{1}{2}$            |
| 2       | 1                               | $\frac{3}{4}$                    | 1                                                              | 1                                                               | 3-hank Double Roving | 8's " 12's                 | $1\frac{1}{2}$                     | $\frac{1}{2}$         | $\frac{1}{2}$            |
| 3       | 1                               | $\frac{3}{4}$                    | 1                                                              | 1                                                               | 3-52 Single          | 12's " 16's                | $1\frac{1}{2}$                     | $\frac{1}{2}$         | $\frac{1}{2}$            |
| 4       | 1                               | $\frac{3}{4}$                    | 1                                                              | 1                                                               | "                    | 16's " 22's                | $1\frac{1}{2}$                     | $\frac{3}{4}$         | $\frac{1}{2}$            |
| 5       | 1                               | $\frac{3}{4}$                    | 1                                                              | 1                                                               | 4-54 Single          | 22's " 26's                | $1\frac{1}{2}$                     | $\frac{3}{4}$         | $\frac{1}{2}$            |
| 6       | 1                               | $\frac{3}{4}$                    | 1                                                              | 1                                                               | "                    | 26's " 30's                | $1\frac{1}{2}$                     | $\frac{1}{2}$         | $\frac{3}{4}$            |
| 7       | 1                               | $\frac{3}{4}$                    | 1                                                              | 1                                                               | "                    | 30's " 36's                | $\frac{3}{4}$                      | $\frac{1}{2}$         | $\frac{1}{2}$            |



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Fig. 9 the distance between the nips of the rollers J and K, when the distances A E and B F are unequal, E being obviously greater than the distance J R.

Distance Between Middle and Back Roller Centres.—Previous to the Brooks and Doxey recommend 1 7-16in. for ordinary American cotton, and 1 1-2 to 1 3-4in. for Egyptian cotton, assuming self-weighted rollers to be used in each case. In actual practice the different ma-

Approximate Distance Between the Nips of Front and Middle Pairs of Rollers.—When setting the front pair of rollers to the middle pair, the general rule is that the distance between the nips of these two pairs

TABLE III-ROLLER SETTINGS.

| Example | Diameter of Front Bottom Roller | Diameter of Middle Bottom Roller | Diameter of Front Top Roller, Leather-covered and Weighted | Diameter of Middle Top Roller   | Hank Roving   | Counts of Yarn Spun | Distance from Front to Middle Nips | Gauge for Top Rollers | Gauge for Bottom Rollers |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
|         | In.                             | In.                              | In.                                                        | In.                             |               |                     | In.                                | In.                   | In.                      |
| 1       | 1                               | $\frac{7}{8}$                    | 1                                                          | $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Self-weighted | 4-hank Double | Twist 14's to 16's  | $1\frac{1}{2}$                     | $\frac{1}{8}$         | $\frac{1}{8}$            |
| 2       | 1                               | $\frac{7}{8}$                    | 1                                                          | "                               | 4-hank Single | Twist 16's to 20's  | 1                                  | $\frac{1}{16}$        | $\frac{1}{8}$            |
| 3       | 1                               | $\frac{7}{8}$                    | 1                                                          | "                               | "             | Twist 22's to 28's  | $\frac{3}{4}$                      | $\frac{1}{16}$        | $\frac{1}{16}$           |
| 4       | 1                               | $\frac{7}{8}$                    | $\frac{1}{2}$                                              | $\frac{1}{2}$ in. covered       | "             | Weft. 16's to 20's  | $1\frac{1}{2}$                     | $\frac{1}{8}$         | $\frac{1}{8}$            |
| 5       | 1                               | $\frac{7}{8}$                    | $\frac{7}{8}$                                              | "                               | "             | Weft. 22's to 26's  | 1                                  | $\frac{1}{8}$         | $\frac{1}{16}$           |
| 6       | 1                               | $\frac{7}{8}$                    | $1\frac{1}{8}$                                             | $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. covered      | "             | Twist 19's to 24's  | $1\frac{1}{2}$                     | $\frac{1}{8}$         | $\frac{1}{16}$           |
| 7       | 1                               | $\frac{7}{8}$                    | 1                                                          | $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Self-weighted | 7-hank Double | Twist 30's to 32's  | $1\frac{1}{2}$                     | $\frac{1}{8}$         | $\frac{1}{16}$           |

distance between the nips J and R is calculated by the foregoing rule to  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1$  he  $\frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$  in.

It is sometimes assumed that the distance between the centres of the front and middle top rollers is the same as the distance between the nips of the two pairs of rollers. In

Approximate Distance Between the Nips of Front and Middle Pairs of Rollers.—When setting the front pair of rollers to the middle pair, the general rule is that the distance between the nips of these two pairs should be 1-32 to 1-8 in. wider than the average length of staple. This is not always the case, however, as for instance, in a ring frame spinning from 36's to 42's weft out of 5.6 single hank roving the distance between the nips mentioned is slightly less than the average length of staple. The front and middle top rollers are leather-covered and weighted. When setting the front bottom roller to the middle bottom roller in both ring frames and mules, some overlookers prefer to have the distance between the centres of these two lines equal to the length of staple. Then, to obtain the correct distance between the nips of the front and middle pairs of rollers, the front top rollers are set to compensate for the bottom roller setting, as will be pointed out later. The method just outlined, whereby the space between the centres of the front and the middle bottom rollers equals the length of staple, is one to be recommended in a great many cases, as any slight variation in the roving caused by a change from one mixing to another can be readily met by adjusting the front top rollers only.

**Examples of Practical Roller Settings.**—In actual practice the differences or conditions under which yarn is produced make it impossi-

(Continued on Page 16)



## Manipulation of Piece-Goods in Dyeing

**I**N recent times the methods of manipulating the materials under treatment in the textile industry have undergone many changes, and some of the progress in this respect has come into evidence with regard to the carrying out of the operations preliminary to bowking in the bleaching of cotton piece-goods. Many novelties and improvements that have been introduced for the handling of pieces prior to bowking have not had an inconsiderable influence in cheapening the work and in improving results. There is no doubt whatever that the importance of the mechanical side of the operations of bowking, as well as of chemicking, washing and souring, cannot be over-rated, because the manner of working either controls the results as much as the ingredients employed may do.

As regards the operations of bowking, the best possible results can only be obtained by careful attention to such factors as the proper plating and arranging of the cloth in the kier, the impregnation of the material, circulation of the liquor during the boiling process, maintaining a constant pressure within the kier, which are all mechanical operations. All these factors are of great importance, and so are others concerning the operations preliminary to bowking. As a matter of fact these latter should be regarded as being of the highest importance, since attention at the start simplifies the carrying-out of the succeeding operations. In the opinion of Tagliani and Krostewitz, it is not possible to conduct the balancing of piece-goods rationally and thoroughly unless the mechanical phases of the question are attended to at every stage, and especially at the commencement. First of all the singeing operation has to be considered, and the removing of the impurities and the size from the cloth before it goes to the kier. Very great stress must be laid upon the influence which may be exerted of bowking or of complete bleaching by these factors.

The singeing of cotton piece-goods is varied, or sometimes left out, according to the object for which the goods are intended for the purpose of bleaching, dyeing or printing, singeing is practised generally. Experience has shown that of all arrangements devised for the singeing of cloth, the most serviceable are those making use of a flame (plates heated with coal or gas and flames from bunsen-burners with or without suction device) so long as the influence of the glowing plate or of the flame on the cloth is kept constant and regular. It is, therefore, quite clear that to reach this result it is absolutely necessary that the surface of the cloth should stretch regularly and without any fault over the plate or the flame. Any fault of this sort causing the glowing plate or the flame to act too energetically on the cloth, will lead to the production of defects—as a matter of fact,

of tendering goods. Therefore the degree of heat under which the cloth comes must be carefully controlled. It should be remembered that well cleaned cotton brought under the influence of a temperature exceeding 170 C., commences to lose in point of strength. During the operation of singeing, the cloth therefore, should not be allowed to come into direct contact with the glowing plate, and too near to a flame, and its proper course or path should be regulated and controlled mechanically. The object of singeing is, of course, the effecting of removal of the protruding fibres and the greater or less charring of the vegetable impurities that are usually present in the cloth. After the singeing, the matters which now requires removing from the cloth, may be classified under the following our heads:—(a) Ash, charred particles, singed and torn cotton; (b) starches in the non-decomposed state, various glutinous substances, dextrine, glucose and perhaps also glycerine; (c) fatty acids, soapy emulsions, resinous bodies, and empyrematic derivatives, from the burning of the bodies previously contained on the cloth; (d) salts and bases, indifferent bodies (Silicate, Kaolin), etc. For practical purposes, those mentioned under a, b, and d, can be recognized with comparative certainty by examining the material under the microscope, and also, a, b, c, and d, by the usual analytical methods.

Before the singeing, these products are often of a complex nature, consisting of varying quantities of proteins, natural fats, dirt, lubricating oil, and metal particles. It appears to be very likely that the salts and emulsions present along with the size on the material become decomposed during the passage of the cloth through the singeing machine, with the setting free of the various acids, and these exert an action on the wax of the cotton and even partially on the cotton fibres itself. Furthermore it has been observed that the fat emulsions contained in the size are to be found not only on the surface of the threads, but that under the energetic influence of the heat during singeing they penetrate into the fibre. But this observed fact points to the need later on for an energetic and regular boiling-out with alkali to saponify these enclosed fats and so to thoroughly clear the fibre.

In general circumstances, after leaving the singeing machine the goods are passed between a pair of squeezing rollers, and are sprayed with steam, and afterwards in the rope from through a washing machine supplied with cold water. Since cold water wets out the cloth very unsatisfactorily and effects the removal of impurities but partially, some objections to its use could be made. As a matter of fact, the general belief that the merely mechanical influence of washing with cold water is of service as applied to singed goods may, with reason, be doubted. It can easily be per-

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ceived that hot water answers better requirements not only for cloth in the rope form, but in the full width, and the latter particularly. In some circumstances it may, however, be the case that the slight amount of extra steam required will increase the cost of production, but the better results reached, should, in the majority of cases, compensate for it. Yet, with the use of almost any sort of singeing machine, it is possible, by proper mechanical arrangement, to produce a sufficient supply of water heated to a temperature of 700 or 1000 C., without really influencing the cost of production in this respect. Hot water so heated may be utilized advantage for the proper washing of the material. And it should be remembered that a previously properly cloth gives a better result after boiling in the kier than one not wetted-out. The arrangement referred relies on the fact that the singeing machine in operation may supply the necessary amount of heat to raise the washing water to the desired temperature without adversely affecting the action on the cloth of either the singe-plate or the flame. It merely suffices to contrive that the heat, and the products of combustion from the main units concerned, come into contact with a copper coil pipe, arranged suitably—for instance, in the case of the singe-plate between the latter and the cloth—and through which water is caused to circulate. By such means the water ultimately available for washing may be raised to a temperature of 70 to 1000 C. With this manner of washing, the cloth is allowed to pass from the singeing machine—not as usually, through a pair of squeezing rollers or over steam spray pipes—but directly to the first of a series of suitably arranged vessels disposed conveniently overhead of the singeing machine. The first vessel or series is provided with upper and lower guiding rollers, and is supplied with hot water, and fed continuously from a small vessel above with a solution capable of decomposing the starches and sizes in the cloth. By allowing the hot water supplied to the two overhead machines to fall on the traveling cloth, in the form of a spray, from perforated pipes, the fullest advantage is taken of its effect.

As the cloth emerges from the first vessel of the series, it passes through a set of three squeezing rollers, so that it shall carry as little water as possible to the next vessel; the second is provided with two squeezing rollers. Such an arrangement as this acts successfully in practice in securing a more thorough wetting out of the cloth before it passes to the boiling kier.—Fareber Zeitung.

#### American-Grown Cotton in India.

A feature of the year's movement in cotton in India is the abnormally large arrivals in Bombay of raw American cotton. From Oct. 1, 1911 (the beginning of the cotton season), to July 6, 1912, 204, 655 bales of American product were imported,

whereas the average quantity previously would not exceed 5,000 bales per annum. In 1911 there were 6,522. This condition is remarkable in that over 100,000,000 pounds of the American product should reach the principal port of the second cotton growing country of the world.

The American cotton was cheaper than the Indian article during certain periods, and as a result the keen Indian dealers selling Broach bought heavily from America, and it is reliably stated that considerable fortunes have been realized by some local dealers in American cotton. There has been considerable dealing in American cotton in New York, and some have been exceedingly fortunate in their speculations.

These large shipments demonstrate that cotton from the United States is not packed for journey of this length. It has been stated that shrinkage in the loss en route amounts in some cases to 5 per cent. but most buyers complain against the marking and the gunny warpings, which, if sufficient, would prevent the shrinkage. The indistinct marking causes annoyance, and trouble begins the moment it is discharged on the wharf. The port authorities find the task of delivery in accordance with the bills of lading almost impossible. The faint markings require the closest scrutiny to decipher, while in some instances all markings have disappeared. So difficult is the task that, in attempting to deliver the requisite amount to each consignee, it results frequently in the delivery of a different grade of cotton to the purchaser than that called for. The satisfaction on the part of one purchaser is likely to be the undoing of another. One large buyer in accepting his shipment is stated to have received an infinitely better grade of cotton than he contracted for.

Greater care is baling, followed by more painstaking marking, would result in giving better satisfaction to the purchaser. The quality of the American cotton is not to be gainsaid, and the price will complete favorably with any. With more care in shipping, the foreign sales might be more satisfactory to the shippers and purchasers would be better pleased.—Textile Mfrs. Journal.

#### C. P. Taft Big Cotton Man.

Charles P. Taft, brother of President Taft, has become one of the largest cotton growers in the Southwest. This season his big ranch, on which the town of Gregory is situated, 140 miles south of Fort Worth, Texas, produced 8,000 bales. The yield per acre on the Taft ranch is above the average. Taft will receive \$500,000 for his cotton crop.

The picking season is now on in full blast and the Taft plantation employs 3,500 Mexicans, more than employed on any other place in Texas. Six big gins are kept in constant operation. Taft is at present experimenting with a newly invented cotton picking machine which is expected to do the work of 50 men.—New York Commercial.

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## Short-Cuts for Carders

Contributed Exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin by W. P. Hurt

**T**O find the production of slubbers, intermediates or fly frames, multiply the number of spindles by the weight in grains of 12 yards, then cut off two figures to the right with a decimal point, and the product will be the weight in pounds and fractions per hank.

Suppose we have a slubber with 60 spindles and the 12 yards of the roving weighs 200 grains. Example:  $60 \times 200 = 120.00$  pounds per hank.

Then multiply pounds per hank, by hank per day.

Suppose the hank clock shows 12 hanks per day. Example:

$60 \times 200 \times 12 = 1,440$  pounds per day.

Since the roving weighs 200 grains per 12 yards it is equal to 1000 divided by 200 equals .50 hank roving. To prove the above and give another rule, divide the number of spindles by the hank roving. Example:

$60 \div 120 \times 12 = 1,440$  pounds per day.

Suppose we have intermediates with 114 spindles and 12 yards of the roving weighs 60 grains. Example:

$114 \times 60 = 68.40$  pounds per hank.

If the production was ten hanks per day we would have,  $114 \times 60 = 68.40 \times 10 = 684.00$  pounds per day. The weight of 12 yards (60) is equal to

$100 \div 1.66 = 60$  hank roving.

To divide the spindles by hank roving and find the production requires more figures than to multiply by the weight in grains but either method is correct. We know that it is not necessary to carry the figures further than hundredths in the above, but if we divide the spindles by the hank roving as above, we have

$114 \div 68.66 = 1.66$ , while the above is 68.40, a difference of 26 points or four pounds per day, with ten hanks as the production, but we will carry the fractions to ten thousandths and we will get the produc-

tion equal in both methods:

$114 \times 68.40 \times 10$

$1,6666 = 684.00$  lbs. per day.

1,6666

Suppose the fly frames have 176 spindles and 12 yards of the roving weighs 20 grains.  $176 \times 20 = 35.20$  lbs. per hank. If the hank clock showed eight hanks we would have  $176 \times 20 = 35.20 \times 8 = 281.60$  hanks per day.

$100 \div 5.00 = 20$  hank roving, and

$20 \times 176 = 35.20 \times 8 = 281.60$  lbs. per day.

Again, we suppose our frames contained only 144 spindles we would have  $144 \times 20 = 28.80 \times 8 = 230.40$  pounds per day. We find that the mill equipped with frames containing 176 spindles has the advantage of about 50 pounds per day over the one equipped with 144 spindles, when both are on 5 hank roving. This difference in length of slubbers, fly frames and spinning is in a way responsible for certain mills not making a better showing financially.

To find the number of hanks a frame will run in ten hours, multiply the circumference of the front roll, by revolutions per minute, minutes per hours and hours per day. Divide by 36 for inches per yard, and 840 for hanks. If we have a frame with  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch front roll making 125 revolutions per minute, how many hanks will it produce in ten hours?

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 3.1416 \times 125 \times 60 \times 10 = 265,072$

$265,072 \div 8.70 = 30,468$  hanks per day if there were no stops.

We must allow from 6 to 10 per cent for doffing, oiling and cleaning.

Allowing 10 per cent in the above we have 7.83 hanks, but we know that any frame in good condition and running the front roll 125 revolutions per minute will produce 8 to 8.25 hanks per 10 hours.

Suppose the frame clocks show the production to be 8 hanks. What percent would be lost by stopping

during the day?

8.70

$8.70 \div 9.19 = 9.19$  per cent loss.

8.00

To figure through the mill and draft the machines so that they will keep up one with the other, requires more thought than merely drafting the processes.

First, it is necessary to know the production of spinning. If 1 1-16-inch to 1-8-inch staple is to be used, we can run our front roll up to or above standard speed. It is necessary to figure production in spinning without regard to "book speed" before we can determine the desired hank roving. There are more mills running front rolls below than to, or above, standard speed.

The speed of the roll is governed by length of staple, size of ring and bobbin, and number of yarn. A great many mills are not profitable because the management persists in making numbers of yarn not suited to the gauge of frames, size of rings, etc. We know of several mills trying to make No. 30 yarn with inch cotton and frames fitted with 1 7-8-inch ring and using 3-4 diameter bobbin. They certainly lose the profit by being compelled to run the front roll at less than 105 revolutions per minute. The short fiber will not make a good fine yarn and will not make any number to grade and strength if the draft is very long. We can draw 11 to 12.5 on 1 1-4-inch cotton, and make a good smooth yarn with sufficient strength.

To find weights and hank at each machine from spinning to lap, multiply by the doubling and divide by the draft. We want to make No. 30 warp yarn and allow 5 per cent for contraction.

Yarn No. 30 warp.

Contraction 5 per cent.

Draft in spinning 11.

Doubling 2.

Draft in fly frames 650.

Doubling 2.

Twist contraction 2 per cent.

Draft in intermediates 5.50.

Doubling 2.

Twist contraction 2 per cent.

Draft in slubbers 4.50.

Twist contraction 2 per cent.

Doubling and draft on 1st drawing 6.

Doubling and draft on 2nd drawing 6.

Draft in card 100.

Length of lap 52 yards.

Example:

30

$30 \div 1.50 = 20$

$1.50 \times 30 = 31.50$

31.50

$31.50 \div 12.86 = 2.45$

11

$2.86 \times 2 = 5.72$

5.72

$5.72 \div 11 = .52$

50

$5.72 \times 11 = 5.83$

5.83

$5.83 \times 2 = 1.78$

650

1.78

$1.78 \div .03 = 59$

50

$1.78 \div .03 = 4.81$

1.81

$1.81 \times 2 = .66 + .02 = .68$  hank roving

5.5

68

$68 \div 15.1 = 4.50$

4.50

$56 \div 100 = 5.600$

$5,600 \div 437.5 = 12.80$

12.80

$12.80 \div 1.54 = 8.33$

8.33

$1.54 \times 12.80 = 14.34$

$14.30 \times 52$

$746.4 = 46.6$  pound lap.

46

By the above method we considered the hank roving as a base for weight in grains. When one becomes accustomed to figuring this way it is quicker than any other practical method. When using cotton 1 1/4 inch or more in length do not allow anything for contraction in twist at fly frames, intermediates and slubbers. Allow 4 per cent for warp and 3 per cent for filling in spinning. A very good rule is—the number of times the square root is used in twist is the per cent contracted in twisting, 4.75 representing standard twist for warp yarn and also the per cent of the twist.

(Continued on next Page.)

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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Spinning Production.

Editor:

We have 24 frames of 224 spindles each running on 22's warp yarns and 21 frames of 224 spindles on 25's filling yarn. What is standard production for these frames? Lately on account of short help we have averaged two frames of warp and two of filling idle and wish to know if it is customary to deduct the idle machinery in figuring the per cent of production.

Young Spinner.

### Carolina Long Staple.

Editor:

In answer to the question of "Long Staple" in your last issue, would say that I have spun a considerable quantity of Carolina long staple cotton and when have purchased it from farmers who have made a regular business of raising long staple cotton, as some do at Hartsville, S. C., and a few other points we have obtained good results. I have had some bad results and bad spinning from a few bales purchased from small farmers who raised only one or two bales, but I believe the trouble was largely due to improper ginning and to some of the local seed being mixed in at planting.

R. M.

### The Help Question.

I notice with pleasure the pros and cons in regard to the help situation and when we treat the subject with fairness to others and apply it personally, the problem is solved with the word "Management." Mills and rooms well managed from office to finishing rooms are never short of help in any of the departments. "Hoosier" knows whereof he writes and I am glad to see a mill man take up the subject and treat it so fairly. There is no reason for any mill or room running short of help except through mismanagement somewhere. It may come from the office, the superintendent or the overseers. Please pardon me for a bit of personal experience. I have been overseer and superintendent in some of the largest and best mills in localities considered detrimental to good management, but have never seen the time when I did not have plenty of well contented help. Keep your machines in first-class condition, watch the environments, never let the work run bad, and they will stay with you. It is a rare thing to see or hear of a superintendent or overseer coming from a sweeper boy up through the rank and file of mill operatives being troubled with the help situation. Such men have "been there" and see the other fellow where he was some years ago. A certain Carolina mill decided to use 1 1-8 strict good middling. The president, secretary and bookkeeper did the buying and soon had the

warehouse full of strict good middling cotton. After using cotton from the stock for a year, changing superintendents several times and overseers every few days, a man with a good knowledge of cotton was employed for carder. He pulled, classed and graded every mixing to suit the numbers and after a few months everything was quiet. Moving ceased and pay roll was reduced nearly one-half. The cost of producing was reduced more than a half. However, the president and carder did not agree on cotton because the cotton contained all lengths of fiber. Bales were found with staple 3-4-inch, and others with fiber of various lengths. Occasionally a bale containing fiber 1 1-2-inch. Such bales were set aside and reported to the office. Every one in the office thought he knew cotton and they all disagreed with the carder. The latter soon found himself the object of severe criticism from that source. The president finally suggested a change. The superintendent was loath to do this for he knew the carder's efficiency in that capacity. But the change was forced upon him. He let the carder go, the president telling him to get a certain young man. He secured the man and told the president that he would not be responsible for the errors coming from that source. The president assumed the responsibility for the man. The reader will bear in mind that the mill never knew what it was to need help up until this time. There had always been help to let out and others applying for positions daily. The change was made and in five weeks from date, machinery was standing for operatives and practically one-fourth of the large plant had been stopped for days and weeks. Why? No help. Other mills in town had plenty and machinery was not stopped, why not this one? The operatives will tell you. Ask them and they say that they like the mill and location but cannot stay with such a mean

running job, and then they do not like the overseer. The overseer, second hand and section men are out hunting help every night. They do not get it and get mad with the fellow who tries retribution and is successful. I am satisfied that the help situation and environments go hand in hand and where help are managed successfully you will find competent men doing the managing. The man who cannot run his job must eventually stand aside and let one more competent take his place.

Mill men who have been there will agree with me that the help situation is solved by managing. Please do not take this to mean "bossed to death," for such is not in good management. Make the job a good one for your help. By this I do not mean give them everything without considering the other side, but stand between the two and see that each gets justice. Make your machines run good and if you cannot do it because your hands are tied, go to some mill where they do not tie the hands of the superintendent and overseers but let them run their jobs. When they do not do it get men who will. Remember you will never make a success of running a job with a "black eye."

### Short Rules For Carders.

(Continued from Page 8)

Suppose we want to make a change having 1.20 hank intermediate roving and want to make it into 4.00 hank for spinning.

120

—=60

2

4.00

—=6.66 draft.

60

Suppose the draft constant is 236, we have

236

—=36, nearest draft gear.

6.66

### Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

..... Superintendent  
..... Overseer of Carding  
..... Overseer of Spinning  
..... Overseer of Weaving  
..... Overseer of Cloth Room  
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C. T. Chandler ..... Weaver  
W. F. Riddles ..... Cloth Room  
W. V. West ..... Master Mechanic

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A. Spencer ..... Master Mechanic



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by  
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK

Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

### Traveling Representative.

Geo. Witherspoon has accepted the position of traveling representative of the South Textile Bulletin and began work this week.

He has for some months been with the Textile Manufacturer and resigned in order to accept the position with us.

We have had nobody on the road since May as it is not our policy to solicit subscribers during the hot summer months but with the coming of fall we begin active work and continue it throughout the winter.

Our traveling representatives do not have the disagreeable task of collecting old debts for we have none. Our subscription list is upon the pay-in-advance basis and we drop all subscribers as soon as their subscriptions expire unless they remit for renewal.

The entire time of our representatives can therefore be devoted to securing new subscribers for the Southern Textile Bulletin which is an easy task as it is the most popular journal that reaches the Southern mills.

### The South Carolina Election.

The recent primary in South Carolina has demonstrated two facts of considerable importance and which will have a great effect upon the future history of the South.

The first is that the cotton mill operatives of South Carolina are the controlling factor in the state elections and that no man can in the future hope to fill a state office without their approval.

The second fact demonstrated is the daily press of the South has largely lost its influence and that the support of many of the papers has become a liability rather than an asset.

The first proposition would be of the pay-in-advance basis and we drop all subscribers as soon as their subscriptions expire unless they remit for renewal. The danger, however, lies in the fact that selfish politicians recognizing that they can only secure office through the support of the mill

people will cater to them and strive in every way to stir up their passions and prejudices.

This statement has no reference to the primary which has just closed but to the natural trend of politics in the future.

The mill owners and the mill operatives of South Carolina have lived with a friendly feeling for each other and a rule the mills have spent considerable in their effort to improve the comfort and well being of their employees.

We wish to see such a condition continue and take no pleasure in evil predictions but we know politicians and that their natural course is to cater to the class of votes that can give them the offices and that class in South Carolina has been demonstrated to be the cotton mill operatives.

The only thing that can prevent evil effects in the future will be the education and moral development of the mill people.

The state of South Carolina will have to enlarge her educational facilities and the mill owners will have to put still more attention upon welfare work in all of its branches.

The indirect effects of the newspapers upon elections has been demonstrated in both elections of Governor Blease because almost solidly they have opposed him.

We are not an admirer of Gov. Blease but unquestionably he was misrepresented to some extent, at least, and the people resented such action.

Violent opposition to, or enthusiastic support of any candidate seems to arouse the suspicion of the voters and they look for the motive and also the influence behind the paper.

No one can deny that many papers are unfair in their criticisms of those they oppose and exaggerate the character and record of those whom they support.

Probably they do not mean to intentionally deceive the people and are only led astray by their enthusiasm, but the result is loss of influence by reason of the misrepresentation whether intentional or not.

The South Carolina papers are no greater sinners than those of the other states, in fact in this respect are not the equal of several in North Carolina. Such statements do not apply to all papers as their are a larger number which can be depended upon at all times to give a square deal to those they oppose, but they do truthfully apply to many.

How the public is able to see

behind adroit publicity either for or against a man and discern the truth, has always been a mystery to us but it seems difficult to fool the people very many times.

### Directory of Southern Cotton Mills.

Clark's Directory is revised in this edition to August 1, 1912. It gives the capitalization of all Southern cotton mills, together with the number of spindles and looms, the kind of power employed, and the officials, designating the officer who does the buying. The kind of product is also specified for each establishment. Besides a helpful map, showing mill locations, a valuable index is provided for ready reference.—Wall Street Journal.

### Southern Ginghams.

Buyers say that Southern staple gingham, including the Camperdown, Springstein and Fort Mill fabrics, are as good as any on the market. One difference between some of these Southern gingham and the Eastern gingham is that in a Southern mill the bleaching is in the raw stock, while in the Eastern mill it is in the yarn.

A Southern mill man points out that one great economy, in the big Eastern gingham mill, with established trade and tickets, is that it has the long chain system, while the Southern mill has the short chain, that is, the Eastern mill dresses 10,000 yards in a warp, of 225 pieces, while the Southern mill only runs 18 pieces in a warp.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

### Commercial Agent to Visit Mills.

Ralph M. Odell, of Concord, N. C., who has for the past two years been Commercial Agent for the Department of Commerce and Labor is now spending a few months in this country.

Mr. Odell has investigated the markets of Portugal, Spain, Russia, Italy and Egypt and his reports have been very complete and reflect much credit upon him.

While he is in this country he will be glad to answer inquiries from those interested in export trade and can be addressed care the Bureau of Manufacturers, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Odell will also visit the mill towns for the purpose of discussing export business with the manufacturers. He will be at Greenville Sept. 5th, Columbia Sept. 6th, Augusta Sept. 7th, Atlanta Sept. 9th, 10th and 11th, Nashville Sept. 12th, Chattanooga Sept. 13th, Charlotte Sept. 14th and 15th, Greensboro Sept. 16th, Durham Sept. 17th, Henderson Sept. 18th, Washington, D. C., Sept. 20th.



**BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND  
SUPPLY CO.**

DURHAM, N. C.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY, ETC.**

N. C. SELLING AGENTS

**DOUGLAS & CO'S. MILL STARCHES.****CARDS,  
DRAWING,****COTTON  
MILL MACHINERY****SPINNING  
FRAMES,****MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent  
Charlotte, N. C.**COMBERS,  
LAP MACHINES****MULES,  
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

A. H. Long is now fixing looms at Milstead, Ga.

W. M. Thornburg has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Lakeside Mills, Burlington, N. C.

R. M. Threadgill has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Aragon (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. E. Shedd has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

T. J. Walker has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Winder (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

H. C. Moore has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

J. S. Peeler has been promoted to overseer of carding from second hand at the Prattville (Ala.) Mills.

Jesse Adams has accepted a position in the cloth room of the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

E. D. Roy, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Lindale, Ga.

Wm. Fisher, outside overseer of the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C., is on a vacation of two weeks.

Ernest Nathan, of Deport, Texas, has accepted a position with the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

J. B. West has returned to his former position as superintendent of the Premier Mills, Barton, Ark.

H. C. Carson, manager of the Florence Mills store at Forest City, N. C., is on a business trip to New York.

J. J. Camp is now night overseer of weaving at the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

S. H. Howard has resigned as superintendent of the Harden Mfg. Co., Worth, N. C.

D. L. Boyd, of Yorkville, S. C., is now overseer of cloth room at the Aragon Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

W. H. Johnson, of Lynchburg, Va., is now fixing looms at the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mills.

F. M. Gordon, of Gaffney, S. C., has accepted the position of night carder and spinner at the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C.

John Sparks, of Highland Park Mills No. 1, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a position at Cliffside, N. C.

Lonnie Kirk has resigned his position in the office of the Eflrd Mill, Albemarle, N. C., and will enter college.

J. E. Williamson, secretary and treasurer of the Worth Mfg. Co., Worthville, N. C., was a visitor at Fort Mill, S. C., last week.

R. A. C. Golden, formerly overseer of weaving at Westminster, S. C., but now farming in Alabama, was visiting at Greer, S. C., last week.

J. E. Simpson has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., and is now located at Atlanta.

Claud Wilson, of Lowell, N. C., has accepted the position of bookkeeper for the Eureka Mfg. Co. and the Rolin Mfg. Co., of Lincolnton, N. C.

J. R. Penley has resigned as overseer of night weaving at the Fidelity Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

J. V. Jones has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

J. B. Mobley has resigned as section hand in No. 1 spinning room at the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

J. R. Dover, secretary and treasurer of the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C., has been confined to his room for several weeks by a severe illness.

John J. Groves has resigned as overseer of the roller shop at the Canton (Ga.) Cotton Mills and is now located at Greenwood, S. C.

Bob Henry, of Dalton, Ga., has accepted position as night overseer of spinning at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

B. F. Woodruff has been promoted from section hand to second hand at the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

M. S. Chapman has resigned as loom fixer at the Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C., and is fixing looms at Chester, S. C.

J. B. Parker, formerly with the Bibb Mill, Porterdales, Ga., is now overseer of spinning and spooling at the Bibb Mill No. 1, Macon, Ga.

J. W. Rollins has resigned his position with the Highland Park Mills No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., and is now second hand in carding at the Minneola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.

W. L. Sayers has resigned as second hand in carding at the Prattville (Ala.) Cotton Mills and is now overseer of carding at one of the mills in Montgomery, Ala.

J. B. Bowden, formerly overseer of spinning at the Manchester Mill, Macon, Ga., is running a roller covering shop at Columbus, Ga.

J. I. Pettitt has resigned as second hand in spinning room No. 2 at the Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

Kenneth Tanner has accepted a position as assistant to his father, S. B. Tanner, who is president of the Henrietta Mills, Cleghorn Mills and Florence Mills.

W. A. Black, formerly superintendent of the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C., has accepted a similar position at the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

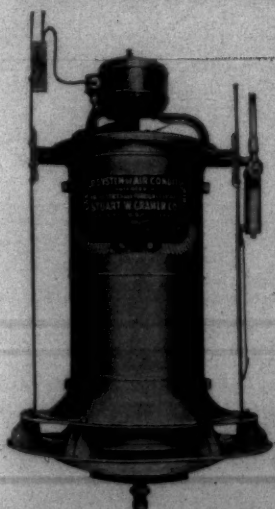
W. L. Truesdell, formerly superintendent of the German-American Mill at Draper, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

E. W. Edwards, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Patterson Mills, China Grove, N. C., will be superintendent of the Monroe (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

E. A. Hall has resigned as superintendent of the Barringer Mfg. Co., China Grove, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Patterson Mills, China Grove, N. C.

J. A. Norris, of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Easley (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

James Oates has resigned as night overseer of winding and twisting at the Bill Mill No. 2, Macon, Ga., to accept position as overseer of spinning at the Thomaston (Ga.) Mills.

**OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16****Cramer System of Air Conditioning**

WITH OR WITHOUT

**Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature**

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

**STUART W. CRAMER**

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Atlanta, Ga.**—It is reported that the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills will expend \$15,000 to overhaul the spinning in Mill No. 1.

**LaGrange, Ga.**—The Unity Spinning Mills have received four additional spinning frames which will be installed at once.

**Forsyth, Ga.**—The Ensign Cotton Mills have awarded the contract for 32 additional cards. This company was recently mentioned as adding to their picking machinery.

**Bartow, Ark.**—It is understood that the Premier Mills will be put in operation again at an early date with the former officers and superintendent in charge.

**Davidson, N. C.**—The Delburg Mill has completed the installation of two additional spinning frames. The mill now operates a total of 4,300 spindles on the production of 24s to 30s hosiery yarns.

**Hickory, N. C.**—The boiler room of the Elliott Knitting Mills caught on fire about 1 o'clock Monday night of last week and was pretty well burned up. The excellent work of the firemen kept the flames from extending further.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—It is reported here that a company will be organized with a capital stock of \$100,000, to build a hosiery mill. Those interested in the new concern are Samuel McCracken, J. H. Wood, C. F. Hames and associates.

**Albemarle, N. C.**—The Wiscasset and Efrid Mills have combined their interest in the question of schools for the mill people and it is expected that before another season comes a beautiful \$10,000 brick building will take the place of one now in use.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Nusagee Manufacturing Co. has purchased 101 additional sewing machines and will manufacture men's athletic underwear. The daily capacity of the plant will be 250 dozen. They are not planning the erection of an additional building.

**Cuero, Texas.**—The Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills have awarded a \$10,000 contract to Charles Fuess to erect a one-story 100x100 foot warehouse and a 50x60 foot mill addition. These improvements were mentioned some time ago as being contemplated.

**LaFayette, Ga.**—The board of education for the coming year will rent a building from the LaFayette Cotton Mill which will be used for the west side public school. The partitions will be cut out of one of the cotton mill dwellings and the building will be painted and put in nice shape.

**Wesson, Miss.**—The closing down of the cotton mill here is attributed the loss in the number of educable children shown in the assessor's census of the county, which was 1,017 in 1908, as compared with 570 in 1912.

**Hickory, N. C.**—About one-half of the looms in the Ivey Mill are now changed on drill and they are still changing every day. It will not be very long until all the work will be on drill.

**Blacksburg, S. C.**—The Iron City Cotton Mills has been granted a commission with a capital stock of \$45,000. The petitioners were C. M. Smith, J. E. Jefferies and A. H. Pollock. This company will bid for the property of the Whittaker Cotton Mills, which are now in bankruptcy and will be sold on Sept. 3.

**Lancaster, S. C.**—In the construction of the new cotton mill at this place by Leroy Springs, contracts have been awarded through J. A. Jones, the general contractor, of Charlotte, N. C., for 2,500,000 brick to be supplied by the Charlotte Brick Co. The contract for the painting was awarded Lon. G. Cruse Co., also of Charlotte.

**Duke, N. C.**—The Erwin Cotton Mills Company has had its gins thoroughly overhauled and put in condition for the new cotton. The first bale is expected the latter part of the week. Last year all records were broken for ginning cotton here and this year preparations have been made to do better work and more of it.

**Albemarle, N. C.**—The Lillian Knitting Mill is now in full use of its new annex. Mr. Patterson has provided a nice convenience to the operatives which will gain for him their appreciation. The basement to the annex is floored in concrete, and shower baths have been installed, entirely for the benefit of the operatives.

**Pickens, S. C.**—The Pickens Cotton Mills, which were mentioned some time ago as contemplating the installation of additional equipment, have awarded the contract for an additional 6,000 spindles and 160 looms. The cost of this new machinery will be about \$70,000. A new building will also be erected at an expenditure of \$20,000.

**Louisville, Ky.**—The bankruptcy proceedings against the Bradford Worsted Spinning Co., which have been characterized as ill-advised by the attorney for the company, and C. C. Stoll, chairman of the committee appointed to wind up or reorganize the company's affairs, as reported, were resumed at the first session of the bankruptcy court held on Friday last.

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**—R. W. Dick, warden at the State Penitentiary, has made a suggestion to the State authorities that a cotton twine mill be installed at the prison. What will be done regarding the suggestion has not been made public.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—A fire alarm last week called the department to the Avon Mill. A blaze on the roof of one of the mill houses was responsible for the call but the fire was extinguished by the mill fire fighters before the city fire company reached the scene. The damage was small.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—Six new houses will be built at the Arlington Cotton Mills. These are for the accommodation of additional families, the employment of whom is rendered necessary by the operation of half the mill at night in the future. Heretofore the Arlington has only been running in daylight.

**Chadbourne, N. C.**—Articles of incorporation have been issued to the Chadbourne Cotton Mills Company, of this place. The authorized capital stock of the new company is given at \$125,000, with \$20,000 subscribed by D. S. Whitted, E. J. Hart, C. R. Linehart and others. The company proposes to do a general cotton manufacturing business.

**High Point, N. C.**—The High Point Consolidated Mills Company, it is reported, will build a 2,000 ring spindle mill for producing hosiery knitting yarns, the yarns to be supplied to the High Point Hosiery Mills. According to reports here the mill will be located at this place. H. Millis is chiefly interested in the new mill.

**Salisbury, N. C.**—The main building of the new Princeton Cotton Mill is finished, and the machinery will be put in at once. It has been found in the last few days by the company, that the building just completed will not be large enough and they are now planning to build an addition. The building is of white brick, and is one of the prettiest mill buildings in this section. The company will manufacture damask.

**Cherryville, N. C.**—The stockholders of the Melville Mfg. Co. held their annual meeting in the secretary's office last week. The old officers were all re-elected for another year with the exception of one director, whose place was filled by the election of T. B. Leonhardt. The secretary's report showed the net earnings during the past year to be \$10,000. A five per cent dividend was declared, paying out to the stockholders the sum of four thousand dollars.

**Columbus, Ga.**—Four years ago the local mills used 25,000 bales. Last season they handled 75,000 bales. During next year they are expected to consume 80,000 bales. The percentage of development in the cotton industry here is seen to have trebled in the last few years.

Two local mills have enlarged their working capacity during the past season, and another expects to have additional force ready for use during the next two months.

**Kershaw, S. C.**—The Kershaw Cotton Mill, which was organized in May, have decided upon the details for the erection and equipment of their plant and are now receiving bids for same. They will erect a brick building 280x127 feet. There will be 10,000 spindles installed, driven by a steam power plant. R. C. Biberstein, of Charlotte, N. C., is the engineer-architect in charge and Leroy Springs, of Lancaster, S. C., is president of the company.

**Charleston, S. C.**—The Royal Mills, which has taken over and will operate the Royal Bag and Yarn Mill, have completed organization, the following officers being chosen:

F. W. Wagener, president; J. D. Foster, secretary; P. F. Sullivan, treasurer, and R. A. Burris, superintendent. This company has a capital stock of \$250,000. They will operate 125,000 spindles, 240 looms, dye plant, etc., driven by steam and electric power. The output will be sheetings and osnaburgs.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—The uptown offices of the Flint and Arlington Mills are to be consolidated. At present the offices are separate and with the growing business, L. F. Groves, who is secretary of both mills, finds it impossible to look after both ends of his work with the offices separated. One of the new Ragan buildings has been leased and as soon as it is completed it will be occupied by the Flint and Arlington offices.

**Martinsburg, W. Va.**—The Kilbourn Knitting Machine Co., has changed its name to and incorporated as the Interwoven Mills with an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000. The old officers, Chas. W. Kilbourn, of New Brunswick, N. J., and H. H. Emmert, of Martinsburg, secretary, retain their places.

At present the plant is operating an equipment of 1000 knitting machines, dyeing machinery, finishing equipment, etc.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Flint Mfg. Co. a few days ago L. F. Groves, the secretary and treasurer, was authorized to purchase and install at once 1,000 additional spindles with the necessary card room machinery and combers to take care



of the additional product of these spindles. With the installation of this machinery the Flint building will be filled to its capacity. A new brick warehouse, 38x80 feet, has just been completed, doubling the company's warehouse space. A contract has just been let to C. M. Crowder for the erection of eight new operatives' houses and he will begin work on same at once.

**Marion, N. C.**—Much building is going on at the Marion Cotton Mill. Work on the new addition to the mill is progressing nicely and when completed, new machinery will be installed and the capacity of the mill greatly increased. The building will be four stories and is being constructed of the very best material.

The company has about 65 tenant houses which are all occupied and preparations are being made for the erection of six more. The houses have recently been painted and the village presents an attractive appearance.

A beautiful little church, which will accommodate about 300 people, is nearing completion. The new school building will be completed in about two weeks. It will be neatly finished and furnished with new styles patent desks. A large playground will be provided for the children and everything done for their comfort and convenience. The second story of the school building will be fitted up for lodge purposes, public speaking or gatherings of any kind. It will accommodate about 250 people.

#### Will English Mills Come South?

With the near approach of the completion of the Panama Canal and the great development of water powers under way in the South there come rumors that some of the big English cotton manufacturing concerns who now take Southern cotton and turn it into the finished product for export for the Orient are considering the feasibility of building mills in the South and manufacturing on the spot the goods suitable for their oriental trade. The enormous investments that are to be made in the development of water powers in Alabama by English capital as outlined last week in the Manufacturers Record, will unquestionably tend to attract to the South the attention of other English financial and manufacturing interests, and doubtless result in other investments in this section by Englishmen equally as far-reaching in importance as that of the Alabama Interstate Power Co., with \$55,000,000 of capitalization. The dawn of the day of broad Southern development is here.—Manufacturers Record.



### Speaking of Humidifier Repairs

We believe in making a thing to sell so that it doesn't need much attention; but when that attention is needed it will not be dreaded by complicated mechanism.

#### THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is made to wear—and easy to repair. I saw a green man who had never seen the Turbo system before get up on a step ladder, remove and replace a head in less than four minutes.

Further, we do not make our money in repair parts. We can't. There are too few needed.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.  
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 4 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

#### Cotton Crop in Turkey.

Prospects for this year's cotton crop in the Province of Adana are better than ever before. Weather conditions have been favorable thus far (July 9) and the sowings are 2 to 25 per cent greater than last year. This is due to the inundations last December which injured the wheat plantings so that the fields were resown with cotton. It is confidently expected that this year's cotton crop will reach fully 100,000 bales. Crops of the last few years have been as follows: In 1909, 70,000 bales; 1910, 80,000 bales; 1911, 85,000 bales. — Consular Reports.

#### E. E. Shedd Resigned.

E. E. Shedd has resigned his position as overseer of cloth room at Anderson Mills, at which place he has been identified for the past eight years, proving a thoroughly competent man. Mr. Shedd is a native of the North, and since coming here has made many warm personal friends, who regret to see him leave. The help in his room held him in very high esteem and this was demonstrated Monday at noon, when he was presented by them with a handsome gold handled umbrella. No definite information has been given concerning his intentions for the future. It is to be hoped he will remain in the city.—Anderson Mail.

#### H. A. Metz & Co. Change Name.

H. A. Metz & Co., the well known dyestuff house of New York, have issued the following letter to the trade:

"For the purpose of more closely identifying this company with the Farbwerke vormals Meister, Lucius & Breuning, of Hoechst-on-the-Main, Germany, whose agents we and our immediate predecessors have been, for nearly forty years, we have with their permission decided to change the name of this corporation to Farbwerke-Hoechst Company.

"The products and processes of the 'Hoechst' works are known throughout the world and only in the United States and Canada has their name not been officially connected with them.

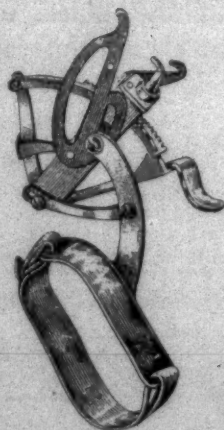
"The officers and management of the company remain the same, and no change other than in name takes place. The Supreme Court of the State of New York has authorized the change, which becomes effective after this date.

"We hope for a continuance of your good will and thank you for the many favors extended to us in the past.

Yours very truly,  
"H. A. METZ & CO.,

## The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation  
Durability Guaranteed  
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.  
DURHAM, N. C.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Business has been restricted in the cotton goods market during the past week by the decline in cotton and also because of the holiday season.

Buyers appear to await further development before placing additional orders as the price of cotton has declined over two cents per pound and they claim that there should be some concessions.

Sellers profess to be entirely willing to wait for development as they feel secure with the present amount of their orders and the continued restriction of production especially in the New England territory.

Many inquiries have been recently received on spring goods and are of much importance as indicating that prices will be fully maintained. Buyers had expected that these prices would be lower than proved to be the case, basing the assumption on the weak condition of late trade. For instance, the prices named on cotton crashes were 1-4 per cent a yard higher than last season's values, and advances on mercerized damask were from 1 cent to 1 1-2 cents.

Commission houses which handle napped fabrics and can make deliveries during the early winter find less at the highest levels of the year due to the fact that these goods are becoming scarcer every day, prices higher and mills further sold ahead. There is an active demand on the part of jobbers for cotton blankets, outings and flannelettes.

Some houses report that there has been an improvement noticeable in the demand for dress gingham during the last three or four weeks, but the real interest in the gingham market at the present time are the prices that will be made by Amoskeag after the holidays.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market continued quiet last week with the total sales amounting to about 60,000 pieces. About 30,000 of these were for spots and the rest to be delivered within the next two months.

Inquiry during the week was moderate, the movement in the cotton market still causing buyers to hold off in anticipation of concessions. Prices were somewhat irregular, with some styles holding their own and others, wide and narrow, have been offered at reductions of from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of a cent per yard.

Current quotations in New York are given as follows:

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Prt clths, 28-in, std 4 | —              |
| 28in, 64x60s            | 3 7-8          |
| 4-yd, 80x80s            | 7 to 7 1-4     |
| Gray goods, 39-in, 68   | —              |
| x72                     | 5 1-2 to 5 5-8 |
| 39 1-2-in std           | 5 1-8 to 5 1-4 |
| Brown drills, std       | 8              |
| Sheetings, sou, st      | 7 3-4 to 8     |
| 3-yard                  | 7 1-8 to 7 1-4 |
| 4-yd, 56x60             | 6 3-8 to 6 1-2 |

|                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Denims, 9-oz.        | 13 1-2 to 16 1-2 |
| Stark, 8-oz. duck    | 13               |
| Hartford, 11-oz. 40- | —                |
| inch duck            | 15 1-2           |
| Tickings, 8-oz.      | 13               |
| Std fancy prints     | 5 1-2            |
| Std gingham          | 6 1-4            |

### Visible Supply of American Cotton.

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| August 3, 1912      | 1,342,189 |
| Previous week       | 1,307,499 |
| This date last year | 829,238   |

### Total Cotton Yield.

New Orleans, Aug. 31.—The total production of cotton in the United States for the commercial year ending today was 16,138,426 bales, an increase over last year of 4,018,331, an increase over year before last of 5,528,758, and an increase over 1908-1909 of 2,312,969, according to figures compiled today by Col. H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans cotton exchange.

Southern consumption was the largest of any previous year, 2,744,067 bales being used by the Southern mills. This exceeded last year's total by 30,451 bales, and was in excess of the largest previous consumption which was in 1908-09 by 184,134 bales.

### Export of Fine Goods.

The fact that Clarence Whitman & Co. have opened up an office in Manchester, England, for the export sale of American cotton goods of a fine character, may be the germ from which will spring other offices and a development of an export trade in fine cotton goods much the same as is now in evidence on the coarser classes of cotton fabrics made in this country which are sold successfully and practically every market in direct competition with English, German and Italian goods. Those well acquainted with manufacturing cloths and conditions state that it is by no means impossible for the American manufacturer to sell goods abroad in competition with this main fabric. —Daily Trade Record.

### Business Good in West.

The representative of one of the largest importing houses in New York, dealing chiefly in the highest grades of cotton and linen goods is quoted by the Daily Trade Record as follows:

"I have just returned from a trip to the Middle West, covering Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and other important centres, and I have a better showing of orders than I have had in five years. Our trade is chiefly with the jobber who sells to the retailer and the large jobbers report that the retailer's shelves are practically empty. They are alike indifferent about the tariff, and are so prosperous that they make no bones about the price.

## GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

### SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

## RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA

### College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

THE STATE'S INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Four-year courses in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry; in Cotton Manufacturing and Dyeing. Two-year courses in Mechanic Arts and in Textile Art. One-year and Two-year courses in Agriculture. These courses are both practical and scientific. Examinations for admission are held by the County Superintendent at all county seats on July 11th.

For Catalog address

THE REGISTRAR,  
West Raleigh, N. C.

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

## J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

## Collins Tape Drive Twister

Saves 50 Per Cent Power

Over the band drive machine. It positively improves quality and increases production. Cotton manufacturers should investigate. Full particulars upon request. We have been building Twisters 50 years and we know how,—let us save you money.

## COLLINS BROS. MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

A. H. WASHBURN, - Southern Agent - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.



# The Yarn Market

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.  
BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.  
BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks  
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-  
road Stock and Other High  
Grade Securities

Philadelphia, Pa. — Taken as a whole, the volume of business put through the yarn market last week was not large and the prices were irregular, though there were plenty of inquiries made for both spot and future deliveries and some sales of moderate quantities were made. As the week was the last in the month, some manufacturers asked to have deliveries on old contracts held up until after the first of September. The receipts from the South showed a considerable falling off for the month in comparison with other months during the year. At present there is no dangerous accumulation of yarns in the hands of dealers and some numbers are very scarce.

The prices of combed yarns were very irregular during the week and in some cases Southern yarns sold for more than Eastern yarns. The price depends on how well the spinner is sold up and how anxious the buyer is to have yarn from a certain mill.

The spinner who is sold up asks stiff prices, while the one who needs the business quotes a price which he thinks will get it. If the spinner is well sold up and the buyer anxious for yarn from that mill he will have to pay a premium to get it.

Some dealers are confident prices of combed yarns are going to take a considerable drop as soon as new begins to come in freely. One dealer said prices are not based on the demand for yarns; that is, there is not so large a demand that spinners are, as a whole, sold up far ahead that they can ask any price and get it. There are as many in need of business as there are sold up.

## Southern Single Warps:

|     |              |
|-----|--------------|
| 8s  | 18 1-2       |
| 10s | 18 1-2       |
| 12s | 19           |
| 14s | 18 1-2-9 1-2 |
| 16s | 19 1-2-20    |
| 20s | 20 1-2-21    |
| 24s | 22 1-2-23    |
| 26s | 23 — 23 1-2  |
| 30s | 25 1-2-26    |
| 40s | 35           |

## Southern Two-Ply Warps:

|     |             |
|-----|-------------|
| 8s  | 18 1-2-19   |
| 10s | 19 — 19 1-2 |
| 12s | 19 1-2-20   |
| 14s | 20 — 20 1-2 |
| 16s | 21 — 21 1-2 |
| 20s | 21 1-2-22   |
| 24s | 23 1-2-24   |
| 26s | 24 — 24 1-2 |
| 30s | 26          |
| 36s | 34          |
| 40s | 36 — 36 1-2 |
| 50s | 42 — 43     |

## Southern Fine Spun Yarn on Cones

|     |             |
|-----|-------------|
| 8s  | 19          |
| 10s | 19 — 19 1-2 |
| 12s | 19 1-2-20   |
| 14s | 20 — 20 1-2 |
| 16s | 20 1-2      |
| 18s | 20 1-2-21   |
| 20s | 21 — 21 1-2 |
| 22s | 21 1-2-22   |
| 24s | 22 1-2-23   |
| 26s | 23 — 23 1-2 |
| 30s | 25          |
| 40s | 29 1-2-30   |

## Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

|           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 20s       | 25 1-2      |
| 22s       | 26          |
| 24s       | 26 1-2-27   |
| 26s       | 27 — 27 1-2 |
| 30s       | 28 1-2-29   |
| 30s-1 t's | 35          |
| 36s       | 34          |
| 40s       | 36 — 37     |
| 50s       | 44 — 45     |
| 60s       | 50 — 51     |

## Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

|     |               |
|-----|---------------|
| 20s | 27 1-2-28 1-2 |
| 24s | 29            |
| 30s | 31 — 32       |
| 40s | 40 — 41       |
| 50s | 46 — 49       |
| 60s | 52 — 55       |

## Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

|     |         |
|-----|---------|
| 20s | 31 — 33 |
| 24s | 33 — 34 |
| 30s | 35      |
| 40s | 45 — 46 |
| 50s | 52 — 56 |
| 60s | 59 — 61 |
| 70s | 67 — 70 |
| 80s | 78 — 85 |

## Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

### South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

|                             | Bid | Asked |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|
| Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C. | ... | ...   |
| Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.       | 40  | ...   |
| Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.      | 162 | ...   |
| Anderson Cot. M., pfd.      | 90  | ...   |
| Aragon Mills, S. C.         | 65  | ...   |
| Arcadia Mills, S. C.        | 91  | ...   |
| Arkwright Mill, S. C.       | 100 | ...   |
| Augusta Factory, Ga.        | 43  | ...   |
| Avondale Mills, Ala.        | 115 | 120   |

|                            |     |     |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| Belton Cotton Mills, S. C. | 115 | ... |
| Brandon Mills, S. C.       | 85  | ... |
| Brogan Mills               | 55  | 61  |
| Calhoun Mills, S. C.       | 50  | 60  |
| Chiquola (new)             | 100 | ... |
| Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.    | 85  | 91  |
| Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., p | 98  | 100 |
| Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.  | 125 | ... |
| Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.  | 90  | ... |
| Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.     | 92½ | 100 |
| Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.        | 70  | ... |

|                             |     |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|
| D. E. Converse Co., S. C.   | 75  | ... |
| Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.       | 110 | ... |
| Darlington Mf. Co., S. C.   | 75  | ... |
| Drayton Mills, S. C.        | 90  | ... |
| Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.       | 106 | ... |
| Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.    | 160 | 170 |
| Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.      | 25  | ... |
| Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., pf  | 100 | ... |
| Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.    | 65  | 70  |
| Exposition Cot. M's, Ga.    | 210 | ... |
| Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C. | 70  | ... |
| Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.     | 65  | 75  |
| Gainesville C. M., Ga.      | 65  | ... |
| Glenwood Mills, S. C.       | 141 | ... |
| Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C. | 101 | ... |

|                                   |     |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd. | 86  | ... |
| Gluck Mills, S. C.                | 80  | ... |
| Graniteville Mfg. Co.             | 140 | 147 |
| Greenwood C. M., S. C.            | 57  | ... |
| Grendel Mills, S. C.              | 100 | ... |
| Hamrick Mills, S. C.              | 102 | ... |
| Hartsville C. M., S. C.           | 170 | ... |
| Inman Mills, S. C.                | 105 | ... |
| Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.          | 100 | ... |
| Jackson Mills, S. C.              | 95  | ... |
| King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.       | 83  | 87  |

|                            |     |     |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| Lancaster C. M., S. C.     | 130 | ... |
| Lancaster C. M., S. C., pd | 98  | ... |
| Langley Mfg. Co.           | 75  | 80  |
| Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.  | 120 | ... |
| Limestone C. Mills, S. C.  | 150 | ... |
| Lockhart Mills, S. C.      | 70  | ... |
| Loray Mills, N. C., com.   | 10  | ... |
| Loray Mills, N. C. 1st p   | 95  | ... |
| Marlboro Mills, S. C.      | 60  | 75  |
| Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.      | 110 | ... |
| Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.   | 105 | ... |
| Monarch C. Mills, S. C.    | 110 | ... |
| Newberry C. Mills, S. C.   | 125 | 140 |
| Ninety Six Mills, S. C.    | 135 | 140 |
| Norris Cotton Mill         | 115 | ... |

|                                  |         |     |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----|
| Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd. | 90      | ... |
| Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.            | 91      | ... |
| Ottaray Mills, S. C.             | 100     | ... |
| Oconee Mills, S. C., com.        | 100     | ... |
| Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd         | 100&int | ... |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co.                 | 92½     | ... |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.           | 100&int | ... |

### North Carolina Mill Stocks

|                       | Bid | Asked |
|-----------------------|-----|-------|
| Arista                | 80  | ...   |
| Brookside             | 112 | ...   |
| Cabarrus              | 130 | ...   |
| Cannon                | 120 | 150   |
| Chadwick-Hoskins      | 95  | ...   |
| Do. Pref              | 101 | ...   |
| Clara                 | 110 | ...   |
| Cliffside             | 190 | ...   |
| Cora                  | 130 | ...   |
| Efrd                  | 125 | ...   |
| Erwin                 | 120 | 126   |
| Erwin Pref.           | 102 | 102   |
| Gaston                | 90  | ...   |
| Gibson                | 98  | 100   |
| Gray                  | 125 | ...   |
| Florence              | 126 | ...   |
| Highland Park         | 200 | ...   |
| do. pref.             | 101 | ...   |
| Henrietta Mills       | 150 | ...   |
| Kesler                | 125 | 140   |
| do. pref              | 91  | ...   |
| Lowell                | 181 | ...   |
| Lumberton             | 251 | ...   |
| Mooreville            | 142 | 150   |
| Modena                | ... | ...   |
| Patterson             | 118 | 126   |
| Roanoke               | 155 | 161   |
| Statesville Cot. Mill | 96  | ...   |
| Trenton               | 120 | ...   |
| Tuscarora             | 110 | ...   |
| Washington            | 20  | 30    |
| do. pref              | 100 | ...   |
| Williamson            | 125 | ...   |
| Wiscasset             | 110 | 115   |
| Wiscasset             | 110 | 115   |
| Woodlawn              | ... | ...   |

|                                          |     |         |
|------------------------------------------|-----|---------|
| Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.                   | 135 | ...     |
| Parker Cotton Mills Co., preferred       | 60  | 65      |
| Parker Cotton Mills Co., common          | 20  | 22½     |
| Parker Cotton Mills Co., guaranteed      | 100 | 100&int |
| Pickens Cotton Mills                     | 100 | ...     |
| Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.                 | 144 | 160     |
| Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.               | 105 | 115     |
| Riverside Mills, S. C.                   | 25  | ...     |
| Saxon Mills, S. C.                       | 120 | ...     |
| Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.                     | 62  | 64      |
| Spartan Mills, S. C.                     | 110 | ...     |
| Toxaway Mills, S. C.                     | 72  | ...     |
| Tucapau Mills, S. C.                     | 260 | ...     |
| Union-Buttalo Mill, S. C., 1st preferred | 50  | 55      |
| Union-Buttalo M., S. C., 2nd preferred   | 10  | ...     |
| Ware Shoals                              | 80  | ...     |
| Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.                   | 80  | 85      |
| Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.                    | 100 | ...     |
| Watts Mills, S. C.                       | 70  | ...     |
| C.                                       | 80  | ...     |
| Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.                  | 97  | ...     |
| Williamston Mills                        | 119 | ...     |
| Woodruff Cotton Mills                    | 100 | ...     |

## Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

|     |               |
|-----|---------------|
| 8s  | 18            |
| 10s | 18 1-2        |
| 12s | 19            |
| 14s | 19 1-2-20     |
| 16s | 19 1-2-20 1-2 |
| 20s | 21 1-2-22     |
| 24s | 23 — 23 1-2   |
| 26s | 23 1-2-24     |
| 30s | 25 1-2-26     |
| 40s | 36 — 36 1-2   |
| 50s | 45 — 46       |

## Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

|              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 3 hard twist | 18        |
| 4 slack      | 18 1-2    |
| 1 slack      | 18 1-2-19 |



## Personal Items

R. L. Povey has resigned as overseer of spinning at Aragon, Ga.

Chas. Smith has resigned as overseer of carding at the Shaw Cotton Mills, Weldon, N. C.

J. E. Bryson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Thomaston (Ga.) Mills.

J. S. Crow has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Greer (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. A. Anderson, of the Jackson Mill, Iva, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Orr Mills, Anderson, S. C.

H. H. Tyree has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Guadalupe Valley Mill, Cuero, Tex.

D. C. Logue has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mill, Cuero, Tex.

S. L. Lowman is now overseer of night spinning at the Henry River Mill, Hildebran, N. C.

J. H. Harris has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

C. G. Campbell is now second hand in No. 1 spinning room at Lindale, Ga.

J. M. Hatch, secretary and treasurer of the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C., was married on Wednesday to

E. M. Hoover, of Alta Vista, Va., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Shaw Cotton Mills, Weldon, N. C.

Ed Hammet, of Cherokee Falls, S. C., has accepted position as master mechanic at the Selma (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

S. C. Kinney has resigned his position with the Brogon Mill, Anderson, S. C., and is now overseer of carding at the Winder (Ga.) Mills.

M. P. Petty, of McColl, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at Huss Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

H. W. Clark has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills and is now clerk in a store in the same place.

J. H. Bryan has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Entwistle Mill, Rockingham, N. C.

Jeff H. Anderson, from the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., is now fixing looms at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Will Bennett has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Martel Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Henry Farmer has resigned his position at the Hannah-Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C., and is now with the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

Gordon Hancock has resigned as night overseer of carding at the Leemorlee Mills, Monroe, N. C., to accept a position at the New York Mills, Oneida county, New York.

H. B. Bennet has resigned as second hand in carding at the Simpsonville (S. C.) Mills and is now spare fixer at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Joe Castleberry has resigned as overseer of carding at the Trio Mfg. Co., Forsyth, Ga., and accepted similar position at the Ensign Mills, of the same place.

J. R. Gosnell has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C., and now has a similar position at the Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

L. N. Hamrick has resigned as overseer of winding and twisting at the Bibb Mill No. 2, Macon, Ga., and accepted position with the Payne Mill of the same place.

John Rhodes has resigned as night overseer of spinning at the Henry River Mill, Hildebran, N. C., and now has a similar position at Roanoke, Va.

W. J. Hamilton, formerly second hand in carding at the Calvine Mill, Charlotte, N. C., now has a similar position at the Highland Park Mill No. 3, of the same place.

John S. Roberts, superintendent of the Hamburger Mills, Columbus, Ga., paid us a visit this week while on his way to Charlottesville, Va., to visit his son, who is practicing medicine at that place.

W. P. Hurt has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Patterson Mill, China Grove, N. C., to become superintendent of the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.

C. C. Clark, formerly superintendent of the Whitaker Mills, Blacksburg, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent at the Harden Mfg. Co., Worth, N. C.

A. S. Starr has resigned as second hand in carding at the Saxony Mill, Lincolnton, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Sevier Mills, King's Mountain, N. C.

D. S. Pritchett has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Martel Mills, Atlanta, Ga., and now has a similar position at the Georgia Mills, Griffin, Ga.

### Killed by Lightning.

Horace Dean, a young man, aged 19 years, was killed by lightning Sunday afternoon in the Panola Mill village, Greenwood, S. C. He was sitting on the back piazza of his father's home when struck.

### New Advertising Agency.

Dr. Dillard Jacobs, for the past seven years a member of the advertising firm of Jacobs & Co., Special Agents, Clinton, S. C., has sold his interest in that firm and established a general advertising agency at 601 Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga., doing business under the name of the Dillard Jacobs Agency. The capital invested is fifteen thousand dollars with no liabilities. Banker—the Fourth National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.



## YORKSHIRE GUM

**A** SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results, it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

## ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York  
CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas. W. H. HUTCHINS, Vice-Pres.  
HARRIE L. FALES, Secretary

THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL

## Southern Spindle and Flyer Company

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of

## COTTON MILL MACHINERY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE OVERHAUL—Pickers, Cards, Drawings, Fly Frames, Spinning Frames, Spoolers, Warpers and Twistors.

WE MANUFACTURE—Steel Rolls, Pressers, Card Room Spindles, Whirls, Spindle Steps, Lifting Rods, Collars, Bushings, Top Rolls, Doffer Comb, Cylinder Heads, Etc.

WE REPAIR—Steel Rolls, Card Room Spindles, Flyers, Spinning Spindles, Etc.

WE ALIGN AND LEVEL SHAFTING WITH A  
KINKEAD OUTFIT

### Modern Ring Spinning.

(Continued from last week)

ble to furnish roller settings which will apply to every case. Even where the type of cotton, hank roving, and counts, in one mill are approximately the same as in another mill, the rollers may be set differently. Therefore, the most satisfactory procedure is to provide settings which are in actual use and producing good results. The ring frame roller settings of three different mills are given in Tables I, II, and III.

**Process of Setting Bottom Rollers and Bottom Clearers.**—To set the rollers correctly and attain the requirements already mentioned, the gauge of necessary thickness must be inserted between the fluted part of the rollers nearest the bearing. The nut D, Fig. 10, should be previously loosened to permit of the slide E being moved along the roller stand F in the necessary direction until the gauge is in contact with both the rollers A and B. Whilst the gauge is still between the rollers, the bottom clearer spring C is generally set so that the clearer G will be slightly forward under the centre of the bottom front roller. In practice it has been justifying the bottom rollers and clearers must be repeated at each stand, after which the necks of the back and middle lines of bottom rollers should have a good thick and lasting lubricant applied. It is better to avoid the practice of frequent lubrication by thin oil, which found inadvisable for the bottom clearer to be set farther forward than that suggested, as there is a tendency, when piecing broken ends for the yarn to be caught on the clearer. After the bottom rollers and clearer spring at one roller stand are set, and previous to withdrawing the gauge from between the rollers, the nut D must be screwed up to secure the slide E to the main stand F. This method of adjusting often leads to complaints of black and oil-stained yarn, consequent upon the oil running on to the fluted portions of the rollers.

—Textile Manufacturer, of Manchester England.

(Continued next week.)

### In Serious Condition.

B. B. McCombs, who fell down an elevator shaft at the Chadwick Mill, Charlotte, N. C., last week and broke his shoulder and collar-bone, is in a critical condition. Mr. McCombs is about sixty years of age. He was carrying a warp beam when he walked into the shaft, thinking he was stepping upon the elevator.

### Wanted His Straight.

After a "night off" with the boys, Big Con an East Side gin mixer, got pointed in the wrong direction and walked off the dock into the river.

At the end of half an hour's time two cops and a watchman fished him out, more dead than alive. When the whiskey was brought Con's lips moved, slightly.

"Roll me on a bar'l fust," he whispered faintly, "an' git some of this water out. If yer don't 'twill weaken th' booze."—Ex.



# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

## Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once denim weavers. Good prices and steady work. None but first-class weavers need apply. Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

## FOR SALE.

108 Whitin plain looms equipped with mechanical stop motion. Reed space 38 inches, all ready to run, now running.

2 Denn Warp-ers.

12 Whitin Reels.

72 Deliveries Whitin Drawing with new metallic rolls, now running.

One 150 Horse-Power Putman Engine.

Address No. 1020, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## Mechanic Wanted.

Want mill machinist with family of mill help. Wages \$2.00 per day. H. L. Holden, Supt. Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.

## Warper Tender Wanted.

Want man to run Denn warper. Must be sober man and prefer one with a family. Pay \$1.75 per day for first class man.

J. F. Lehman, Supt.

Huntsville Cotton Mills,

Huntsville Ala.

## Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once, weavers on Crompton & Knowles looms. Good weavers make from \$9.00 to \$14.00 per week. Can also use doffers, spinners, spoolers and card room help. Griffin Mfg. Co. Griffin, Ga.

## Jacquard Fixer Wanted.

Want one jacquard loom fixer. Can also use operator for American warp drawing machine. Address No. 1019, care Textile Bulletin.

## Wanted.

Spinning room in good mill in large city, wants one good overhauler at \$1.75 to \$2.00, one first class second hand \$2.00 to \$2.25, two first class section men \$1.60. Give references in first letter.

Can use spinners and spoolers. Address "Square Deal," care Textile Bulletin.

## HELP WANTED.

We have just thrown out all our old mules and installed ring spinning and can use several good families of spinners, doffers and spooler hands. Families considering making a change will do well to investigate this place, especially if they want a quiet village to live in. Best water and healthiest town in Georgia.

Apply to W. O. Tallent, Supt., Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

## Locating Men.

During the past week our Employment Bureau was instrumental in securing positions for

One Superintendent.

One Overseer of Carding.

One Overseer of Spinning.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 182.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 183.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Eight years experience as overseer. Age 31. Married. Good references. Address No. 184.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 36. 12 years experience in mill. 4 years as overseer and second hand. Sober and good manager of help. I look after both quality and cost. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 185.

WANT position as superintendent. Had 7 years experience as superintendent and overseer in good mills. Age 33. Married. Good references. No. 186.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy white and col-

ored goods. Now employed but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 187.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had wide experience and am giving satisfaction on present job but want larger position. Age 32. Married. Good references. Address No. 188.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 189.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed, but prefer to change. Can furnish good references both for ability and character. Address No. 190.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 191.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 17 years experience and best of references. Have family of mill help. Address No. 192.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Now employed, but wish to change. Age 36. Married. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 193.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 194.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Experienced on both white and colored work and both weaving and hosiery yarns. Age 33. Married. Good references. Address No. 195.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six years experience as overseer in good mill. Good references from former employers. Address No. 196.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 25 years experience in card room. Now employed and can furnish good references. 38 years old. Married. Address No. 197.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 12 years experience and can handle any size room on white work. Good references. Address No. 198.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and held last position four years. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 199.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed in large mill

# PATENTS

## Trade marks and Copyrights

Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

*Personal Attention Guaranteed*  
*30 Years Active Service*

**SIGGERS & SIGGERS**

*Patent Lawyers*

*Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D. C.*

but wish to change. Long experience and also graduate of International Correspondence School. Age 29. Married. Strictly sober. Address No. 200.

WANT position of superintendent or manager. Now acting as manager of Southern mill. Experience on all goods from osnaburgs to fine lawns, also yarns white and colored, carded and combed, from 6's to 120's. Expert cotton classer and experienced buyer. Address No. 201.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and have had long experience. Age 38. Married. Can furnish good references. Address No. 202.

WANT position as superintendent of plain weaving or yarn mill. Prefer mill in South Carolina. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 203.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 204.

WANT position as superintendent of your mill or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 205.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have 10 years experience on No. 20's to 100's. Familiar with twist-ers and winding. Age 31. Married. Best of references. Address No. 206.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced, high class, carder and spinner and superintendent of 17 years experience in Southern mills. Now employed in first class mill but am open for engagement at not less than \$100. Experience on all grades of cotton from colored raw stock to long staple. Also both hosiery, weaving yarns and waste yarns. Can save the amount of his wages by proper setting of his pickers and cards. Good references. Address No. 207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references. Address No. 208.

(Continued on next page)



WANT position as carder. Can handle room with combers. 30 years old. Married. 10 years in card room. 3 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 209.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mill. Good reference. Address No. 210.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 15,000 spindle weaving or yarn mill. Practical man experienced on both white and colored work. At present superintendent of smaller mill on dress gingham. Fine references. Address No. 211.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white work. Now employed on colored work and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 212.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have good experience and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 213.

WANT position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running fine hosiery yarn mill. Competent and reliable. Address No. 214.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carder and spinner. Age 42. Strictly sober. Careful watcher of small things. Experienced on 6s to 50s. Address No. 215.

WANT position as bleacher, starcher and finisher. Experienced on lawns, pongees, voiles, poplins, sheeting and towels. Also bleaching colors and stripes in shirting and dress goods. 20 years' experience. Satisfactory references. Address No. 216.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish the best of references. Now employed, but wish to change. Address No. 217.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 218.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Address No. 219.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of any size mill. Experience on fine ginghams, plain goods and yarns. Have experience as designer. Address No. 220.

HIGH GRADE CARDER wishes to make a change. Now overseer of card room. Could come on rea-

sonable notice. Have had 25 years' experience in card room. 10 years as overseer in good mills. Good references from my present employer, and others. 38 years of age. Have a family. Am strictly sober. Have a successful record of my past positions. Address No. 221.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Graduate of textile school but have also had long experience in mill. Would accept office position. Address No. 222.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled position in both large and small mill and can give satisfaction. Am also competent to act as manager. Address No. 223.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 224.

WANT—Positions as spinner in large mill or supt. of yarn mill. Have long experience and am now employed. Address No. 225.

WANT—Position as manager. Now employed but wish to change. Experienced on all lines of goods including large shirting. Good references. Address No. 226.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 111 years' experience as overseer of weaving on plain, Draper and fancy looms. Age 38. Sober. Good references as to ability and character. Address No. 227.

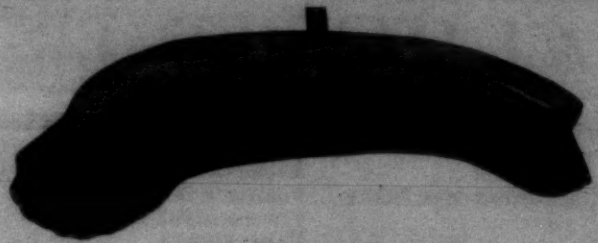
WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed. Sober and a good manager of help. Satisfaction guaranteed on any kind of loom or goods. Will start on small pay. Address No. 228.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience as overseer and can furnish good references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 229.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have long experience as overseer on all grades of work. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 230.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner at not less than \$3.50. Experienced on white and colored work, both fine and coarse. 2 years as superintendent. 40 years as overseer. Strictly sober, good references. Address No. 231.

WANT position as superintendent in spinning and weaving mill—either white or colored work. Thoroughly understand carding, spinning and weaving. Would accept large weave room at right salary. Married, age 38. Can furnish good references from past and present employers. Address No. 232.



"The Felton Curved Sweep." Saves the broom expense. A push broom WITH A CURVE that throws the dirt and lint to the center.

HIGH GRADE BRUSHES MADE IN THE SOUTH

D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.  
ATLANTA, GA.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Young man, long experience on most makes of looms all classes of goods. Good manager of help, strictly sober. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 233.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Married. Age 48. Had 25 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Can handle either weaving or spinning mill. Furnish good references. Address No. 234.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run a mill successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 234.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in North Carolina. 20 years' experience. Married. Sober and attend strictly to business. Good references. Address No. 235.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years' experience in mill work and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendation. Can change on short notice. Address No. 236.

#### English Cotton Goods Trade.

(Continued from Page 3)

vice that these goods will be stored on arrival in certain bonded warehouses, and that they will receive on a specified date properly numbered receipts to deliver the designated 10 cases to the proper parties who surrender the receipt. The procedure is repeated by the branch bank in China each month on payment of the invoice installment until the order is completed. In this manner the consignor and bank are protected, with the goods in storage as collateral. Freights, insurance, storage and interests being a matter of calculation, are included in the price.

The Chinese jobber and retailer are thus enabled to carry smaller stocks than if they contended with the uncertainty of deliveries incurred by great distances.

#### A Fly One.

Hubert Latham, the Antoinette flyer, was talking at a tea party to a pretty California girl.

"Mr. Latham," said the girl, as she

*The reason  
WHY OUR  
Raw Hide  
Loom Pickers  
never vary.*

*Our raw hide loom pickers are made from English cured hides which are selected and cured especially for us by one of the largest and best curers in the world.*

*The hides are guaranteed to be sound, so that we receive only hides of the best quality, and it is because of this uniformity in the quality of our hides, that the quality of our pickers is always the same.*

*Your trial order is solicited.*

GARLAND  
MFG. CO.

SACO, MAINE



took her nineteenth walnut and lettuce sandwich, "tell me, does flying require any particular application?" "Well, no, none in particular," Mr. Latham answered. "Arnica or horse liniment—one's as good as another."—Ex.



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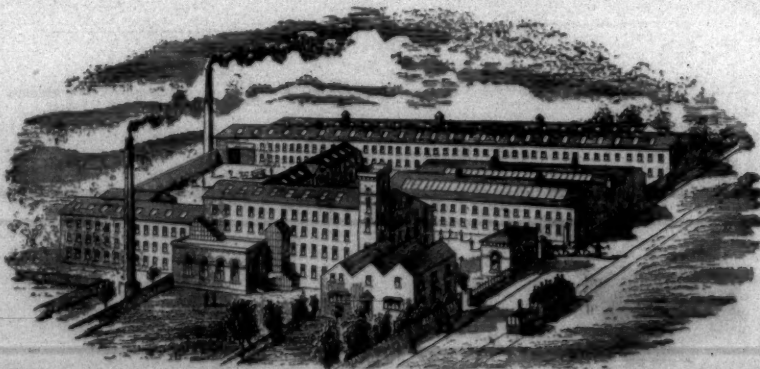
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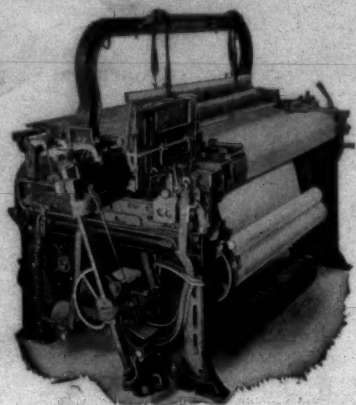
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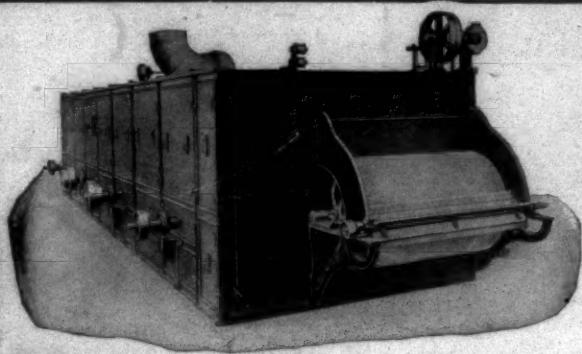
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DAVID CLARK, Editor

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